

***Jackson Invites
Mayor
To Make Public
Letter
About Chief of
Police***

Challenges Woodward
to

Make Good His
Threat to
Give Papers Personal
Com-
munication in Which
He
Gave His Views on
Firing
Beavers.

*DEAN JOHN R.
ATKINSON*

URGED BY DR. CHAPMAN TO PREACH AT REVIVAL

Two challenges, one religious and the other political, were issued last night following Dean John R. Atkinson's startling attack upon the Men and Religion Forward Movement, and the Chapman-Alexander revival, made during the course of an address Thursday before the luncheon of the Atlanta Ad Men in the Hotel Ansley.

Challenge No. 1 (Political).

Mayor James G. Woodward was defied by Marion M. Jackson, member of the Men and Religion Executive Committee, and Author of its famous bulletins, to carry out his threat to publish a personal letter to Mr. Jackson written recently in reply to the sensational Men and Religion bulletin, "An Open Letter to the Mayor."

Challenge No. 2 (Religious).

Dean Atkinson, as a result of his attack on the two religious enterprises, was challenged by Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman to appear in the Tabernacle pulpit tonight—or any other night during the revival—and deliver a sermon showing Dr. Chapman and his workers any new methods of bringing more converts to Christ.

ATKINSON'S

RETORT.

Retorting to the delivery of Dr. Chapman, Dean Atkinson, through a reporter for *The Constitution*, last night urged Dr. Chapman, if he cared to hear the St. Philips pastor preach, to come down to the Savoy Theater next Sunday night and hear him deliver a sermon taken from Dr. Chapman's own motto: "Get Right with God," but reversed into "Get Right About God."

Dean Atkinson says he will have some incidental remarks to make about the Chapman-Alexander meetings. His views of the Men and Religion Movement were expressed before the Ad Men, to whom he declared that the religious body, in their published arraignments of Mayor Woodward and his administration, had made themselves liable to prosecution for malicious slander. He branded their bulletins as unwise, unfair advertising and urged the Ad Men, as representative Business men, to move for their suppression.

Branching off from the Men and Religion Movement, he accused the Chapman-Alexander revivalists of "leading weak, sniveling men along the sawdust trail to hysterical conversion." He denounced the use of the motto: "Get Right With God," in flaming, red letters on the Billboard, asserting that it was unjust to slangily defame the name of the Father.

CHAPMAN'S

DEFENSE.

Dr. Chapman's statement, dictated to a reporter for *The Constitution*, follows in full:

"I have nothing to say except that I am very sorry that Dr. Atkinson felt called upon to criticize a work that seems to meet with the approval of so many citizens of Atlanta. I have no extreme methods. I preach just as I did in my church when I was pastor. I have seen no sniveling men come down the aisle. To the

contrary, I have seen some of the brightest young men I have ever met.”

“I make no Defense of my method in any way. I would be sincerely pleased if Dr. Atkinson would accept an invitation to preach in my Tabernacle any night, and if he can suggest to me any method to use after I preach which may be effective in leading more men to Christ, I will be grateful to him.”

“I have no further word to say except to express my regret that anyone should feel called upon to say a word which by so many people could be so easily misunderstood or so sadly distorted.”

“I hope I am a Christian gentleman,

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JACKSON ASKS MAYOR TO MAKE PUBLIC LETTER

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and, seeking to be such, I can only regret what has been bought to my attention by the papers.”

JACKSON REPLIES.

Marion Jackson, the only representative of the Men and Religion who would speak in reply to Dr. Atkinson's arraignment, was seen by a reporter for *The Constitution* in the Chapman-Alexander Tabernacle, where he was busily engaged in the little room in the rear of the pulpit whispering words of encouragement to new converts.

"I would rather say nothing," he declared in the presence of the group of converts, some of them young boys and girls, some sobbing, all tearful and morose. Later, when he left the room to make space for new-coming converts, he added:

"But I do say this: I regret exceedingly the source of this new attack, but welcome it for the reason that it will set people to thinking. Interest will lag in a movement like ours unless there is a fight on hand. And, by this, I don't mean that we intend to do battle with Dr. Atkinson.

"Dr. Atkinson is no doubt a good man, who means well. But his hostile views will not in the least influence our bulletins or our religious efforts. No! We will not take Dr. Atkinson to task for his criticism of us. That is not our policy. We will continue along our same lines, varying none whatever."

CHALLENGE TO MAYOR.

It was at this juncture that Mr. Jackson issued the challenge for Mayor Woodward to carry out his threat to Publish the personal letter directed to Mr. Jackson in answer to the "Open Letter" bulletin.

"I am surprised that Dr. Atkinson would Champion Mayor Woodward. We do not deny having a fight on the tactics of the mayor and his ambitions to interfere with the welfare of the Police

Department. He is inimical to the policies of Chief Beavers, and to the Chief himself, although he did, at one time, make a printed denial that he had a fight on Beavers."

"In this regard, I most earnestly wish the mayor would publish the letter to me, in which he declared that there had not been a time since the famous Dictograph episode during the early days of the Frank Case that he had not wanted to get Beavers; 'and would have got him had it been in his power.'"

"Nothing would please us better than to have Mr. Woodward publish this letter. He has often threatened to do it. We have awaited it anxiously. I think, however, he has good political reasons in not doing it."

BULLETINS DEFENDED.

This attitude of the Men and Religion and the previous antagonism between the Organization and the mayor, shows plainly that Dr. Atkinson's startling address has developed a keenly interesting political, as well as religious aspect.

"Dr. Atkinson charges that your bulletins are libelous," Mr. Jackson was told. "Do you consider any of them so?"

"We would have never published them in that Case," he replied.

"Do you consider them unfair in any regard?"

"Positively not."

Whereupon he went into detail to explain the Authorship of each bulletin. Each bulletin is first written by Mr. Jackson, then submitted to the publicity committee of the Men and Religion which is composed of Dr. C. B. Wilmer, pastor of St. Luke's Episcopal church; Dr. John E. White, pastor of the Second Baptist; John J. Eagan, Capitalist, and Mr. Jackson.

The bulletin must be passed upon unanimously by the Committee, he stated. A majority vote only will not permit its publication. It must be rehashed and revamped until it meets with the complete approval of the Committee. Sometimes, Mr. Jackson said, they are changed and redone until but the theme remains his own.

OBJECTS

TO METHODS.

Dr. Atkinson, who has been the Dean of St. Philips Cathedral for, perhaps, six months, and who came from New York, said last night that he did not doubt the earnestness of Dr. Chapman's efforts, but that he only disagreed with some of his methods. "There is a best way of doing everything," he declared, "and I do not think that the Evangelical Dr. Chapman is conforming to this rule in entirety."

"I do not pretend to be able to show him greater ways than his own, although if he will come to my sermon next Sunday night, I have but little doubt that I might be able to convince him of a better way of showing the people true regard for the Holy Father. I have among other things, the right, as a wayfaring Citizen, to protest against the emblazonment in gaudy letters of the name of my Father in slang upon street Billboards."

WOODWARD LAUDED

BY DEAN ATKINSON

“The Men and Religion are not content with vilifying the mayor for alleged acts committed by him and his Administration, but they overstep the boundaries of reason by accusing him of things ‘he is going to do,’” said Dr. Atkinson in his address before the Ad Men. “It is up to the Ad Men of Atlanta to urge upon the clergy of the City and all manful workers to put a stop to this ‘bad advertising’ that is not only unjust, but is detrimental to the Community.”

Pays Tribute to Mayor.

Dr. Atkinson began his attack upon the Men and Religion tactics by first paying a bright tribute to Mayor Woodward and his administration. He declared the mayor, perhaps the best fitted man for the Office in the City. One statement was to the effect that most preachers, given the reins of a City’s Government, would not be expected to play anything short of havoc.

“I do not know of the mayor’s personal morals or habits,” he said in this regard. “I have never looked into them. I wouldn’t care for anyone to exploit mine. As an executive, I have found Mayor Woodward doing a clean, sound, progressive work for the City of Atlanta. He is a capable man, manly and courageous, and he is an invaluable Asset to a Municipality like ours.”

“This is a model City—it is the most model I have ever seen. I have had occasion, time after time, to observe its night life. I have seen only one drunken man, a Negro, who was holding an argument with a Policeman. It might have been the Chief, for all I know.”

“Morally, Atlanta is the most orderly City of my knowledge. I really can’t see what more these men want (meaning the Men and Religion). I think the mayor has given the City an upright, beneficial Administration. If I were in his place, I would swear out a Writ for Criminal Libel against the perpetrators of these Serial Advertisements.”

“They were libelous. They are bad advertising. Their originators are mistaken. They are good men; all that is true, but they are acting, unwisely under unwise plans. You Ad men should go to your preachers and your public-spirited men and point out the inadvisability of these methods; the damage they do the Community.”

Should Encourage Mayor.

“The mayor, instead of being slandered by ‘good’ men, should be encouraged by sound, manly and robust workers for the welfare of the Municipality. You should discourage this sort of wrong advertising. It is unfair, to say the least. Instead of seeking to dismantle, as they certainly are doing by these tactics, they should work in harmony, co-operate, encourage. The mayor impresses me as the sort of man who would work in utter accord with any movement containing the Spirit of Municipal Betterment.”

“Don’t think I am knocking these good men. I am merely knocking their unwise tactics. I want to show them where they have planned and acted unwisely. They should be more manly with their efforts; more constructive.”

Dr. Atkinson’s fling at the Chapman-Alexander revival was more or less in the nature of an attack upon exaggerated methods of evangelism. He deplored the adornment of the big billboards in front of the Chapman Tabernacle with “Get Right With God” and other such phrases. He denounced them as slangy and entirely out of keeping with the Spirit of true Religion.

“For any Minister to probe into your private affairs; to denounce your locker club; to Judge your personal connections, is

utterly beyond his province. I say this same thing of Ministers collectively. I do it with a feeling of reaction; I realize I will have to fight. Not that I am the only man in Atlanta with nerve to 'break the ice;' to take the initiative. It is time it is being done. The welfare of our Civic Progress demands it."

"I don't mean to disparage the efforts of these good men conducting the revival meetings here, but I do not advocate their taking advantage of the Mechanics of Emotion, and of employing some methods I have noted in their campaign. I would urge that they stand up manfully for God and God's work, and do the thing that is strong and not distasteful—then they will not have to lead a lot of weak and sniveling men to hit the 'sawdust trail' in a mood of hysteria."

"Give God the best you have. That is all He can ask."

Favors Public Dance Hall.

The Minister's Advocacy of a Public Dance Hall was obviously received with Commendation, as he had barely launched upon the Subject before a wave of ovation spread through the guests."

"I refer the Dance Hall idea to you, Mr. Mayor," he said, turning to Mayor Woodward, who was present, "as one of the best prospective Assets the City can have for the safety of our morals and the morals of our young ones. It would keep the young men and women off the streets, out of temptation. It would give them something pleasant to occupy their time. It would do much to transform their habits. It would be conducive to play, the one great sustaining element in all human lives."

"Keep them from hell instead of letting them go and then try to bring them back. We need a Municipal playhouse with a continuous performance; we need a dramatic institution where our young people can learn to play instead of having to content themselves with watching others act. We need amusement. Atlanta has 250 churches. There are too many. We are merging from the antiquated religion that forbid pleasure amusement. If

we are to have a sustaining religion, we must allow amusement and pleasure.”

Talks of Ad Men.

Prefacing his address, Dr. Atkinson declared that he had come before the Ad Men as a brother ad man, not simply as a parson, but as “a man among you who is as interested in the welfare of Atlanta as any other public-spirited individual.” His theme was “Ad Men, Great and Small.”

He pronounced the Jews as the greatest Ad Men of Christianity, and proclaimed his belief that this race had invented the art. He recalled Theodore Roosevelt as one of the Nation’s greatest advertisers: William Jennings Bryan, President Wilson, and Billy Sunday as other renowned advertisers.

His references were replete with humor. He accused Bryan of remoulding the old motto: “Wine is a mocker,” by permitting “Grapejuice to make us a mockery of all Nations.” He deplored the tactics of Billy Sunday, however, in a great many respects, but pronounced him one of the most wonderful men of modern times.

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FRANK CASE OPENS

IN SUPREME COURT

Louis Marshall
Presents

Side of Defense,
and the

Argument for the
State

Will Be Made
Today.

By John Corrigan, Jr.

Washington, February 25.—(Special.) Whether Leo M. Frank, the Atlanta factory Superintendent, who was convicted of the murder of Mary Phagan, was denied a fair trial, such as is guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, was the question finally presented today in oral argument before the United States Supreme Court.

Upon the decision of the Court depends the fate of Frank—whether the verdict of the trial Court shall stand, or, be set aside as illegal in view of the conditions and circumstances surrounding the trial. It was argued that because of the excitement that prevailed in the streets of Atlanta and in the Courtroom, with its psychological effect upon the trial Judge and Jury, and the absence of Frank and his counsel from the Courtroom when the Jury returned its verdict invalidated the Jury's finding.

Will End the Case.

The immediate question is upon the Habeas Corpus Writ sued out by Frank's Counsel to Judge William T. Newman, of the Northern District of Georgia. If the Court upholds Judge Newman's action, that will end the Case, and Frank will be resentenced and executed.

The Supreme Court may send back the Case with instructions to Judge Newman to hear testimony as to whether Frank was denied his Constitutional Rights under the fourteenth Amendment.

If Judge Newman finds that he was, a new trial will be ordered. It is expected that the Defendant will then plead that he cannot be placed twice in jeopardy for the same Offense.

Counsel for the State indicates that another indictment charging a Capital Crime will then be brought against him.

Louis Marshall, of New York, opened the Case today with a brilliant argument. He was questioned from time to time by practically every member of the Court except Associate Justice

Lamar and Associate Justice Lamar and Associate Justice McReynolds. He will be followed tomorrow by Warren Grice, Attorney General of Georgia, next Hugh M. Dorsey, Solicitor General of Fulton County, who convicted Frank, will speak, and Henry C. Peeples, of Counsel for Frank, will conclude.

Each side will have two and half hours, having been granted an extension of time.

Courtroom Is Crowded.

Every available seat in the tiny courtroom where the Supreme Court sits was occupied this afternoon during Mr. Marshall's Argument. Among the Georgians present were C. Wheeler Mangum, Sheriff of Fulton County; Harry Alexander. Representative William Schley Howard and John W. Bennett, of Waycross.

Discussing the absence of Frank the Courtroom, because of the apprehension felt by the Court that some untoward incident might follow a verdict favorable to the prisoner, Mr. Marshall said this was decided upon after Conferences in Open Court between the trial Judge, the Chief of Police of Atlanta, and the Colonel the Fifth Regiment of State Militia.

"The Court was afraid of an outbreak by the mob," he said.

"The right to be present is a Constitutional Right," continued Mr. Marshall.

"It is part of the right to be heard. It would not have been proper to let Frank flit in and out of the Courtroom, make an occasional statement and then return to jail as if he were not a reality but a mere abstraction."

Chief Justice White asked, "Is it your Argument that in a Jury trial, where the accused is not present, that he has not been heard, and the trial has been illegal and he must go free?"

Mr. Marshall replied that the right to be present was not one which the accused could voluntarily or involuntarily waive. "The

right to be heard,” said Mr. Marshall, “includes the right to be present at the final stages of the trial as well as the earlier stages.”

Mr. Justice Pitney reminded Mr. Marshall that in certain Cases Jury trial has been waived by State legislation. He asked Mr. Marshall whether the right to be heard was treated in his Argument as a State or a Federal Right, and Mr. Marshall replied that his contention was that the right was a part of the fundamental law constituting due process of law.”

Justice White Questions.

Chief Justice White asked what passage in the Federal Constitution guaranteed that right. “When you say ‘the right to be heard’ you take into account both the question and the Argument,” said Chief Justice White. “What is the right to be heard?”

“The question involved here is what is the right to be heard as Applicable to a Criminal trial,” replied Mr. Marshall. “Unless the right to be present is a part of the Right to be heard, the Court might at any stage say ‘I do not want you to be present any further. We can proceed with this trial without you.’ Certainly, a legislature cannot say a trial can go on without the presence of the accused, or that he can be present at some stages and not at other stages.”

The Chief Justice questioned Mr. Marshall as to whether Frank was not in reality heard at length, testified in his own behalf and was present in the Courtroom throughout the trial, except when the verdict was rendered. The Chief Justice seemed to take the position that the due process of law guaranteed by the Constitution did not involve all the common law practices regarding a trial by Jury.

In Louisiana, his native State, he said that the Roman civil law prevails and the common law practice does not, and that Juries returned majority instead of unanimous verdicts. He asked Mr. Marshall if he thought that practice invalidated all Jury

verdicts in Louisiana. Mr. Marshall answered that he did not think the common law applied there.

Mob Spirit Alleged.

Taking up his allegation, the mob Spirit pervaded the Courtroom, Mr. Marshall said that the crowd was permitted even to hang over the Jury Box and whisper in a way to be overheard by the Jurors. Both the Chief Justice and Justice Pitney asked Mr. Marshall if these facts were uncontested and whether they had been laid before the Supreme Court of Georgia when the trial in the lower Court was sustained.

Mr. Marshall replied that some of the facts had been laid before the Supreme Court of Georgia, but that the Rulings of Procedure foreclosed a full discussion of those aspects of the Case.

Justice Hughes asked if these statements of facts had been denied and Justice Pitney said been denied and Justice Pitney said that the Record seems to show that the Supreme Court of Georgia had decided the questions before it simply on technical grounds. Mr. Marshall said that Frank's Counsel had misapprehended the proper procedure in the earlier Appeals, so that there was no way by which the Official could Record the facts as to mob violence.

CONKLIN MAY HEAD

“JITNEY” BUS LINE COMPANY IN CITY

A third “jitney” bus line is in contemplation for Atlanta. A. B. Conklin, former Vice President of the Atlanta Telephone Company, and O. E. MacCarthy, President of the Southern Dorris Company, are seriously considering the Establishment of such Corporation, which, it is said, will have prominent backing.

“I am seriously considering the proposition,” said Mr. Conklin. “Many leading Business men have told me that they would enter into such a Project if I would take the initiative in forming such a Corporation. One Automobile firm of the North has brought forward an excellent offer of supplying cars in Exchange for Stock. However, we are simply looking over the situation at present and have yet made no Plans.”
